# THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1893. WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.......242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL Daily only, one month.....\$ .70 Daily only, one year 8.00
Daily, including Sanday, one year 10.00 Sunday only, one year ... WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. 

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight page paper

a CNE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-age is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

companied by the name and address of the writer

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

If Governor Altgeld wanted to draw the fire of the American press he has succeeded.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

THE men who passed the silver-purchase act stopped the coinage of silver dollars now worth about 48 cents.

CIRCUMSTANCES over which nobody seems to have any control have brought it to pass that the silver dollar of today is worth less than half a dollar.

ONE short year ago manufacturers all along the line were hurrying to fill orders. But then the business of the country counted on the re-election of General Harrison.

MR. CLEVELAND seems to be trying to work off the country's superfluous fat by the sweating process. When he thinks it has sweat enough he will call Congress together.

To an outsider it seems that money lenders are sacrificing their own interests as well as those of borrowers when they refuse loans to sound manufacturing establishments.

This is a world of changes, but President Cleveland has made up his mind unalterably on two points-he will go fishing and he will not call an extra session of Congress till September.

Ir is a little late in the day to spring that sensation about Governor Altgeld's citizenship. If he is not naturalized, why was the fact not discovered while he was a candidate for election?

THERE has rarely, if ever, been so general a protest against the action of an official as there has been against Gov. Altgeld. South as well as North raises an indignant voice against the champion of aparchism.

MINISTER BLOUNT saw no objection to hauling down the flag at Honolulu, but had official scruples about participating in a Fourth of July celebration. He seems to be a singularly constructed sort of an American.

If Roby really wants the State encampment of militia, it will probably have no difficulty in securing Governor Matthews's influence in behalf of the project. The Governor seems especially friendly to Roby.

IF a half dozen Democratic Senators would issue a manifesto stating that they are opposed to tariff revolution, as declared by the Democratic platform, they would do more to restore confidence to business than anything else.

A KENTUCKY Democrat has sent an application to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for any position that is vacant. There is something broad and generous about that. Some men are mean enough to want to have a vacancy made for them.

YESTERDAY silver bullion dropped from 68 to 62 cents an ounce. This means that the silver in a dollar is worth 48 cents, and that a silver dollar which should contain a gold dollar's worth of bullion must weigh a little more than twice as much as the standard dollar of 412.5 grains.

THERE is much complaint of the conduct of the so-called Columbian guards at the world's fair grounds. Not only are they insolent to visitors, but they make arrests without cause and without authority. No other people but Ameri-Pans submit quietly to such outrages from persons clothed with a little brief Juthority.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "Secretary Carlisle paid a visit to the President at Belvoir to-night. The financial situation was discussed, but the main purpose of the meeting was the distribution of patronage." That tells the story; the financial situation is discussed and offices are dispensed. Patronage is still "the main purpose."

As a result of the long-continued use of depreciated silver coin there is no gold in India. Ral Singh, an Indian nobleman, who is now visiting this country, says: "At present, we are without a single piece of gold coin." If the Indian mints, which have now stopped coining silver, should go to coining gold, there would be a greatly increased demand for that metal, and possibly a new outflow of gold from this country.

IF Mr. Foulke will write a biography of Governor Morton which will as clearly and fully set forth the internal condition of Indiana during the war as does the article in the Atlantic Monthly, he will put the loyal people of that era in Indiana and their posterity under lasting obligation to him. When that has so faithfully written one chapter, | into dollars whose intrinsic value | bearing his address, which should be

the contribution of the loyal men and women of Indiana to the preservation of the Union will be recognized not only as one of the most important made by any State, but, in proportion to its numbers and wealth, the largest. It has been said of other accounts of the events of which Mr. Foulke writes in the Atlantic that they are not entitled to credence because the writers were colaborers and partisans of Governor Morton, but that charge cannot be made against Mr. Foulke, because he has come to manhood since that period and is known as an independent.

#### CHICAGO'S CLAIM.

If the New York papers are actuated by a truly high sense of journalistic duty they contained yesterday morning an item of news which must have made their city readers rub their eyes and murmur "Where are we at!" The item was in the form of a dispatch from Chicago stating that, according to the new directory of that city, it now contained a population of 2,160,000, making it "the most populous city in America, beating New York by 400,000." Perhaps, however, the New York editors eliminated this heartless sentence, as also the robust statement of a Chicago paper that "at a single leap she places herself at the head of the line of American cities, and has entered into swift competition with London and Paris for still higher honors."

If the claim were true it would cap the climax of all Chicago's marvelous achievements, but candor compels us to say that it rests on a shaky foundation, being based, as the dispatch says, on a calculation of four inhabitants for every name in the directory. That is not fair. The usual rate of estimating population on city directories is three persons to a name, and some cities estimate only two and one-half persons to a name. That rate has been adopted in this city, as will be seen by reference to our directories for the last few years. Our directory for 1892 contained 52,-008 names, and that for 1893 contained 55,025 names, and each year the population was estimated at 212 persons to a name. The new Chicago directory contains 540,000 names, and on a basis of 212 inhabitants to a name the population would be 1,350,000. This would be an increase of 250,000 over the census of 1890, and is probably not far out of the way, unless the population of the city has been greatly increased by the artificial process of annexing distant suburbs. On a basis of three persons to a directory name, which, though rather high, is adopted in some cities, Chicago's present population would be 1,620,000. This is about 100,000 more than New York had in 1890, but it must be remembered that New York also is growing rapidly, perhaps almost as rapidly as Chicago. On a basis of 212 persons to a directory name the population of this city was estimated in January last at 137,562. On a basis of four persons to a name it would

be 220,100. Chicago is one of the great cities of the world, but it cannot make itself greater by making false claims. It is very doubtful if it will ever surpass er overtake New York. It would soon de so if New York were standing still, but it is not nor likely to for a long time to come. No doubt Chicago is now the second city of the country, but it lacks a good deal of being the first.

It is preposterous at this time to assert that General Harrison or his friends are secretly or otherwise engaged in promoting his renomination in 1896. Consequently all assertions of that character should be regarded as the vaporings of inexperienced, but ambitious and imaginative, reporters. General Harrison naturally has a large correspondence. People write to him for information regarding important matters and to make inquiries and requests of all kinds. Courtesy requires that all such letters be noticed. So far as the encampment is concerned, any person who knows anything of the Grand Army knows that no subject of a partisan character can be introduced or spoken of. For twenty years the leaders of the organization, comprising men of both parties, have striven to keep it clear of partisanship, and they have succeeded. A post which should appear as a body in a political meeting would be dishanded at once. A public meeting to promote any man's candidacy in this city during the encampment would be denounced by the National Encampment as an insult. General Harrison has been a member of the Grand Army many years. The encampment is held in the city of his residence. For him to absent himself would be regarded by his comrades and his fellow-citizens as a discourtesy to the Grand Army. He will be here during the encampment. Doubtless thousands of his comrades, irrespective of party, will take occasion to express their regard for the ex-President who wears the "button" as they did for ex-President Hayes, or Generals Grant, Sherman and Logan, whenever he appears in public. Many veterans feel that he has been their quiet champion in public position, and all know that to no member of the Grand Army does its comradeship revive more precious memories. But only those who are strangers to that bigh comradeship or those who are always suspicious, can see a "presidential boom" in such expressions of regard as General Harrison will receive from the veterans who attend the encampment.

Ex-SENATOR INGALLS'S recent article on the negro question has raised a great commotion among the colored people of Kansas. His statements, it is claimed, are of a character "derogatory to the negro race and calculated to mislead the reading public into the belief that the colored man is little more than a beast and not susceptible of any intellectual advancement." The colored people ought not to take Mr. Ingalls too seriously. He never means all he says.

If the Allison-Bland silver law, which the Sherman purchase law repealed, were in force the Secretary of the Treasury would be compelled to go on purchasing two million dollars' worth of history shall be written as Mr. Foulke | silver bullion a month and coining it

yesterday was 48 cents-thus adding more than four million a month of those half-dollar dollars to those now in existence. Under the Sherman law there was a gold dollar's worth of silver bullion against every dollar of coin certificates issued for its purchase.

MR. LASCELLES CARR, editor of the Western Mail, a paper published at Cardiff, Wales, has been traveling in this country and writing letters to his paper. In one of them he says:

The more I see of this wonderful country and the further my inquiries reach the more satistied I am that it is the paradise of the workingman, and especially the working woman. Wages are high and the cost of living comparatively low. The margin between the amount of money necessary for a bare subsistence and the ordinary wagerate is larger than anywhere else in the world. If a workingman and his wife and family were content to live here as they live in England they could save money very rapidly. But they are not so content. Except in the matter of house accommodation their circumstances are in every respect better than those of their English brethren; they eat better and more varied food; they dress better; they have at least as good means of education and other sources of intellectual and social recreation. They are free from any sense of the indignity of labor.

Every word of this is true, and it is an unanswerable argument in favor of a continuance of the economic policy that has created such favorable conditions.

THE Postmaster-general, his legal adviser and some other high government officials have been wrestling with the question whether mail matter could be delivered in the world's fair grounds on Sunday. As the mail is delivered from the government building the able statesmen were at first inclined to think it would be a violation of the law in that it would necessitate the opening of the doors of the building. Then it was borne in on one of the great minds to suggest that, as the office on the grounds was a branch of the Chicago postoffice, it came under the general law which authorizes postoffices to be kept open during certain hours on Sunday, and it was so decided. The able Dogberry would have reveled in such a question

THE Cleveland tariff reformers who have been making revenue tariff bills for Congress to pass admit in their figures that if their plans are adopted \$369, 000,000 of foreign merchandise would be imported where \$226,798,412 of the same description of goods were imported last year under the McKinley law. That means that \$143,000,000 worth of goods made at home the last fiscal year will be purchased in Europe if their freetrade measures become laws. In view of such a prospect, is it any wonder that manufacturers hesitate and halt?

SISSIERETTA JONES, the "black Patti," whose date here was canceled in order that she might appear in a New York court to answer a suit brought against her by Major James B. Pond, received an unnecessary lecture from the judge before whom she appeared. He took occasion to tell the dark-skinned prima donna that she was ungrateful, and wound up his harangue

with these words: She feels now as if she could get along without her benefactor, and she has thrown down the ladder on which she ascended to the position she now enjoys. Every sense of gratitude requires her to be loyal to the manager who furnished her the opportunity for greatness, and every principle of equity requires her to perform her engagements according to the spirit and intent of the contract. Talent is of little value without opportunity, and history records on its brightest pages the names of many who would have died in obscurity but for oppor-

Leaving out any comment on the penchant so often exhibited by judges on the bench for making each trial which comes before them an occasion for the deliverance of a homily, and omitting all alluston to the utter irrelation of gratitude to a business contract, the fact stands out that Sissieretta would not have been under the management of Major Pond if he had not thought there was money in the venture. Nor is it in the least probable that she would have remained unknown if her talent were worthy of public attention. It requires no great struggle on the part of talent to gain recognition nowadays. The fight is all on the other side-that of the managers and the public to keep themselves from being swamped by the evergrowing tide of aggressive mediocrity.

EVERY boys' college should set up a chair for the development of the sense of humor in students. The horseplay and practical jokes babitually indulged in by the young men of these institutions show that this feature of their intellectual makeup is of a very crude and rudimentary character. Probably the Wabash students who, by means of a telegram, procured the arrest as horse thieves of two of their classmates thought they were doing a very funny thing, but the humor of the act will not seem half so excruciating when they look back upon it a dozen years bence. The very funny Yale students who tore off window shutters to feed their bonfire and who threw a giant cracker into a letter box will probably have their ideas of the ridiculous toned down by process of law.

H. C. P.: The ten-forty bonds were issued under an act of March 1, 1864, the total amount authorized being \$200,000,000. They bore 5 per cent, interest, and have long since been funded at a lower rate. The seven-thirties were issued in different series under acts of July 17 and Aug. 5. 1861, June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865. These notes bore interest at the rate of 1 cent a day on \$50, 2 cents a day on \$100, and so on, They took their name from the rate of interest. They were all made fundable by their terms into six-per-cent. bonds. Interest coupons of all government bonds are good for their face until paid. They are never forfeited.

THE charming young lady of New Albany who recently married the man of her choice in spite of a codicil to her father's will cutting off a bequest of \$500,000 if she should do so, has been much praised for her noble devotion. From all accounts she is a lovely young woman, and doubtless deserves all the nice things said about her, but it is just as well to remember that she did not marry the man of her choice until she had the very best of legal advice that the codicil was invalid. This shows that she is not only charming but cautious.

THE mothers and children who are at the fresh air camp are getting the benefit of an uncommonly good quality of air these June days. As a summer resort, Indianapolis cannot be improved upon up to date.

be able to afford a new Sunday suit every THERE is a little story about a puzzled expressman who did not know to what point a terrier pup should be shipped, because the animal had swallowed the tag

WHILE it is not yet a certainty that the

world's fair is making money, it seems to

borne in mind by the officials of the institution maintained at the Columbian exposition for the purpose of checking babies while the mothers are out sight seeing.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

More Information. Tommy-Paw, why do they always make the pictures of Father Time so leant Mr. Figg -So he will represent spare time, of

"It is very sad," said the twenty-dollar bill, but since that stuck-up gold piece has been to Europe and come back, it positively rufuses to recognize me as an equal."

Sad State of Things.

Repartee. "I wonder if you are ever going to settle," said the contractor to the new building. "Maybe you think you can put a tin roof on me, eh?" retorted the edifice.

A Fishy Comparison, "No matter how good a man a woman gits," says Uncle Mose, "he ain't half de man dat de feller was she didn't git. De fish dat gits away is allus de biggist one in de pond."

Went Him One Better. Briggs-I saw a man in the dime museum whose beard was so long that it trailed over the edge of the platform when he stood up. Braggs-That's nothing. I knew a man in Kansas whose whiskers were so long that he had to use a team and a hayrake to comb them, so I

Effect of a Tropical Climate, "The laziest feliers I ever see, not barrin' Thompson there, even," said the man with the ginger beard, "was down in Central America. Tell you what I see, once. I wandered into a little saloon that one of the greasers kep', and what should I see but a lot of fellers settin' 'round a table with a lot of dice on it, an' all of 'em watchin' them dice as if they 'spected them to turn over of theirselves. Which, sure enough, they did in a minute. Then I got onto their game. You see, about every three or four minutes they is a earthquake in that country, and them lazy halfbreeds was lettin' the earthquake do the shakin' of the box fer 'em. Now, what do you think of that!"

One Way to Beat Them. The earnest-looking man was figuring on scraps of paper at a very busy rate, when the man who had dropped in wanted to know what

"Making out bills of fare for the time I shall be at the Chicago show," answered the earnest-

"Yes. I'm going to have a regular assortment of truck for each day, and I am going to find out the price of the layout outside the grounds and inside the grounds, and whenever the difference is more than fifty cents in favor of the man on the outside, I'll go out and get my feed, give up a half-a-dollar for a second admission, and come back in again. They don't skin me out of a cent more than I can help, I bet you." And the financier leaned back and admired himself to a great degree.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

EIGHTEEN hundred girls were graduates from the Boston Cooking School last year. GEORGE WASHINGTON in Masonic regalia is the task which the sculptor Leonard H. Fernelmont has before him. It will be lifesize, and decorate a new Masonic temple. THE "English Woman's Year Book," in its review of woman's work, states that the demand for woman lecturers on almost al questions of practical value is steadily in-

MRS. JUDSON, the widow of "Ned Buntline," a once popular author, is an inmate of a New York almshouse. The poor old lady is a paralytic, and is so far superior to her surroundings that her life there is PATTI has returned to Craig-y-nos and is

atudying the new opera "Gabrielle," in which she is to appear in this country next season. The composer of the opera is Pizzi, and the book is by C. A. Byrne, an American newspaper man. A LADY in Copenhagen has been officially

registered as a carpenter and joiner. She expects to do more than superintend workmen, and in order to perfect berself in making dainty furniture she has found her way to this country in search of new

QUEEN VICTORIA is not a scrupulously nest woman, and those who meet her on her few public appearances comment upon the dustiness of her bonnet and the crumpled state of her collar. She is always a little awry, and, although she will start out, of course, in spick-and-span state of elegance, siways returns more or less dis-

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX told a good story about herself one evening. She said she was about to subscribe for a real nice home journal, which only cost \$1 but on second thought she denied herself the privilege, because she knew that she'd be sure to try some of the suggestions for making over old dresses "without expense, and experience had taught her she couldn't afford that.

THE college women of England have accomplished a notable feat in the fact that no fewer than ten of them have passed the severe examination for the mathematical tripos at Cambridge. Two, Miss Johnson and Miss Stoney, each of Newnham, are wranglers, as the distinction is technically known, and the former was very near the head of the list. No such triumph has been attained by women college students since Miss Fawcett's unprecedented achievement in tecoming senior wrangler in 1890, when her enthusiastic fellow-students lighted a bonnire, illuminated the college grounds and sang songs of joy. Miss Johnson is twenty-one years old, and entered the Cambridge higher local examinations at the age of seventeen.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE IT. If for accuracy you're sticking Be sure and call it viking; For it's never to our liking To hear you speak of viking.

THE LATEST SLANG. When a man is too erratic Or inclined to kick a deal. We say "Rats in his attic," Or "He has a Ferris wheel."

-Carter Harrison's Times. Democracy's Work.

Kansas City Journal America held the key to the situation. The voters were to say by their ballots whether the prosperity of America should be continued, or the idle wheels of the mills of old England again set in motion, and her loosening clutch on the money bage of the world should be strengthened. Everybody knows the result of the election, and now every citizen who reads can see the ripening fruits. Democracy has provided its own grave.

#### Indiana's Legislature and Roby. Suspecting that there would be some-

thing to be suppressed in those prize-fight-

The first fruit of the great "tariff-reform"

victory in Illinois was the overthrow of

compulsory education. The second is the

pardon of the Anarchists. Are not our

New England mugwumps proud of the

ing exhibitions, the Indiana State Legislature approached its task in a way thoroughly unique. The suppressing power is brought into play on those who try to stop the prize tights. First Fruits.

#### achievements of their allies in the West! Safe Prediction.

Philadelphia North American. We risk nothing in predicting that the people of Illinois will condignly punish this act of treason as it deserves, and the Carter Harrisons and the Altgelds will be relegated to the slums of their origin.

# Same Spirit,

New York Commercial Advertiser. The same spirit which turned loose the Aparchists from the Illinois State prison helped to elect Grover Cleveland President. Hence the present unsettled condition of affairs.

SHANKLIN IS NOT SULKING

The Editor Says He Has No Reason to Complain of Cleveland's Treatment.

Was Offered the Hong Kong and Dresden Consulships, but Could Not Accept Either-Pensions to Be Given Women Nurses.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 29.-The rumon contained in a Washington dispatch, that the President had offered J. G. Shanklin, of this city, the consulship at Hong Kong. was confirmed by Mr. Shanklin, in an interview, this evening. He said: "It is true that I have been offered the consulship to Hong Kong, and declined it. I have said nothing about it because it was purely a personal matter, and not public property. I only acknowledge it now because of the opportunity it gives me to correct the impression that has gone abroad that the President has not treated me fairly. This position and also the consulship at Dresden, which was also placed at my disposal, are valnable places, and would be gladly accepted by any man particularly anxious for an office. So far as my declining the places being construed as a snub to the President. I regret it has appeared to any one in that light. I simply did not care to go to either of the places for the best of personal reasous. I have no reason to complain, for President Cieveland has been very generous to me.'

Pensions for Nurses. WASHINGTON, June 29.—Assistant Secretary Reynolds, of the Interior Department, has made a pension decision which will be welcome news to a large number of women who ministered to wounded soldiers in hospitals during the late war. They are to be placed on the pension rolls. The question arose upon a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions as to whether those women who superintended the diet of the sick and wounded soldiers were entitled to pensions under the provisions of the act commonly known as the nurses act. Assistant Secretary Reynolds holds that these persons are entitled to pensions. The Commissioner has been instructed to place the names of dietary nurses upon the rolls when they furnish proof that they were employed directly by the Sargeon-general of the army or that the person who employed them had proper authority and this authority was recognized by the War Department. The beneficiaries of this decision are mainly women who were sent by the United States Christian Commission to hospitals for the purpose of superintending the special diet kitchens of the same upon

request of the Surgeon-generi. Preparing to Join Mrs, Cleveland, WASHINGTON, June 29 .- Consultations between Mr. Cleveland and members of his Cabinet to-day caused considerable gossip. Secretary Lamont had a long talk with the President in the forenoon, and during the time it lasted the President would see no callers. When Secretary Lamont retired the Senators and Representatives waiting to see the President were hopeful of obtaining an audience, but Secretary Herbert appeared and he and Mr. Cleveland went into another long executive session. When Secretary Smith relieved Mr. Herbert there was a retreat on the part of those outside the President's doorway. Other members of the Cabinet were also closeted with Mr. Cieveland during the day. There is reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland intends to leave the city within a few days for a long stay at Buzzard's Bay, and that he and his Cabinet were arranging matters so that he could

A Congressman is authority for the statement that Mr. Cleveland told him that he would take up no new appointments while the financial question is at such a critical point, but would continue to issue commissions to candidates whose appointments had been decided on.

#### An Indiana Man Gets a Place. WASHINGTON, June 29.-The President

to-day made the following appointments: Elliot M. Bowman, of Indiana, to be Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; George B. Anderson, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of legation at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. To be Consuls of the United States-Eugene Germain, of California, at Zurich, Switzerland; James H. Madden, of Illinois, at Smyrna, Tur-key; Frederick W. Kickbusch, of Wisconsin, at Stettin, Germany; George G. Mathews, jr., of Florida, at Para, Brazil; Otto H. Boysen, of North Dakota, at Christiana, Sweden; Louis Delaplaine, jr., of West Virginia, at Demerara, Guiana; J. Courtney Hixon, of Alabama, a Ningpoo, China; Edward P. Crane, of Pennsyl vania, at Hanover, Germany; Henry C. Smith of Alabama, at Santos, Brazil.

George H. Kearney, chief engineer United States navy; Charles A.E. King, passed assistant engineer United States navy.

A large number of treasury appointments were agreed upon by the President and Secretary Carlisle last night and will probably be appounced to-morrow or Saturday. Among them are J. E. Tillman, of Tennessee, for Register of the Treasury, to succeed General Rosecrans, resigned; Mr. Cade, for superintendent; Mr. Morgan, for coiner; Mr. Guion, for melter, and Mr. Schroeder, for assayer of the New Orleans

News from Isaac Pusey Gray. WASHINGTON, June 29 .- The Secretary of State is informed by Minister Gray that the Mexican Congress has authorized the executive to negotiate during the five years succeeding May 30, 1893, any contracts granting franchises and concessions to companies investing capital to establish new industries, which do not interfere with others, the duration thereof not to exceed ten years and the minimum of capital invested to be not less than \$2:0,000. The decree relieves such capital from federal impost for ten years, and allows one im-

portation, under bond, of the necessary ap-

paratus free.

More Republicans Must Go. WASHINGTON, June 29 .- The act of Congress which necessitated the recent dismissal of sixty-seven clerks in the General Land Office provided for a reduction of the field expenses of the office. Accordingly, Commissioner Lamoreux has had under consideration for several days the merits and necessity of the offices throughout the country, and has decided upon a pian of consolidation that will produce the required reduction of expense. A large number of the offices will be consolidated to make the number twenty less than hereto-

Indiana Fourth-Class Postmasters. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 29 .- Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed in Indiana to-day as follows, all to fill vacancies caused by resignations:

At Aydelotte, Benton county, David S. Heath, vice Elijah Ford; Cumberland, Marion county, John McConnel, vice Edward Bonge; Landess, Grant county, William D. Bolier, vice Lemuel F. Easter; Lincoln City, Spencer county, Ernest Egbert, vice Isaac Houghland.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 29 .- Secretary Carlisle to-day received a telegram from Portland. Ore., announcing the arrival there of the Haytian Republic with five hundred Chinese aboard. The vessel was selzed by the United States treasury agents. The Star says that Naval Paymaster

John C. Sullivan will be tried by courtmartial, at San Francisco, next week. The reappearance of cholera in Europe does not cause any alarm among treasury | to Fairfield Tuesday, called her out from officials. The system of inspection on both sides of the Atlantic is believed to be as nearly periect as can be made.

Peary's Arctic Party.

NEW YORK, June 29 .- The whale boat Falcon, which has been engaged to take the second l'eary expedition to Greenland, arrived here to-day. After receiving on board additional supplies she will sail on Friday night. The party which will start from this port includes lifteen persons. Thirteen of these belong to the expedition.

Two others disembark at St. Johns. Beides Lieutenant Peary there will be Mrs. Peary, her maid, Miss Cross; S. J. Entrekin, of Westchester, Pa.; Eivind Astrup, of Norway; Dr. Edward Vincent, of Springfield, Ill.; J. W. Davidson, of Austin, Minn.; E. B. Baldwin, of Nashville; George H. Carr, of Chicago; Hugh J. See, of Meriden, Conn.; George H. Clark, of Brookline, Mass.; F. W. Stokes, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Peary's negro servant, Matthew Hen-

# M'KINLEY TO THE EPWORTHS

International League Welcomed to Cleveland by the Governor of Uhio.

Instructive Address, Full of Good Advice, That Was Generally Applauded by Five Thousand Young Methodists.

CLEVELAND, June 29 .- Nearly five thousand delegates attended the opening session of the first international Epworth League conference, which convened here this afternoon. At 2 o'clock Music Hall, where the conference met, presented a lively appearance. Last evening the State Prohibition convention concluded its deliberations, and the Epworth committee on decorations lost no time in taking down the temperance banners and other decorations peculiar to the cold water people, and banners more appropriate for the Epworth League were substituted. The beautiful hall was fairly covered with bunting, and graceful banners, bearing words familiar to all delegates, were prominent about the stage and along the galleries.

Mr. Wilson M. Day, of this city, called the conference to order, and in a few words of hearty greeting welcomed the visitors to the city in which the Epworth League was founded. Mayor Robert Blee was next introduced, and in an appropriate address extended a cordial welcome in behalf of the city. Governor William McKinley Was received with prolonged applanse as he advanced, and in his peculiarly happy manner welcomed the delegates in behalf

of the State of Ohio. He said: Mr. President and Members of the Epworth League-I am glad to welcome you to the State of Ohio. A visit to a birthplace is always interesting. It excites the tenderest emotions and recalls the sweetest memories and associations. such a visit is suggestive of retrospection and introspection, and, if intervening years have been successful, of congratulation and felicitation. You could have had no better State in which to be born than Ohio; no better place it Ohio than the city of Cleveland. We are prou of the fact that the Epworth League started here, and rejoice in its marvelous success, and we affectionately welcome the daughter to her home and to our hearts. We share in the pride which the Christian world feels for the great achievements already recorded and of the certain promise of still greater ones yet to be re-

The purpose of your organization is worthy of the highest commendation. However we may differ in our religious beliefs, your aims comconscience and the value of good character. The league is to build up the moral nature and to promote the intellectual culture of the youth of the land. It looks after the heart and the head of the young people, and neglects neither. It is chleuiated to secure well-rounded manhood and womanhood. It provides moral and menta equipment. It engages the mind with useful and elevating thoughts. It unites righteousness and reason, piety and patriotism, and gives strength and purity to the church and to the institutions of the country. It enlists the youth and strength, the spirit and courage of one of the great religious denominations of the world and turns them into a well-disciplined army, to battle for the noblest cause in which mankind ever engaged-the cause of the master of man. It keeps young manhood pure, and saves it before evil associations have darkened its life. It appeals to the nobler instincts of our nature and it promotes by its uplifting hand the best developments and contributes to the highest destiny of the age. It never blasts, but brightens character. It is not only a national but an international agency for good. The whole world is its field. It has effaced all sectional lines within our own country, and embraces all nations and tongues where a Christian altar is erected and the songs of John Wesley are sung. It has ignored all lines of the Methodist Church South and the Methodist Church North; and the young people of the Epworth League of both sections have joined in unbroken union forever. It is broad enough to include Methodists under every name and under every clime, and here to-day you have the chosen representatives of all Methodist denominations, not of the United States alone, but from Eugland, from Canada, from Japan, China, India and Italy-and all are welcomed to the Buck

What a motto you have adopted. It is itself an inspiration—"Look Up; Lift Up." It encourages the best aspirations, and is worthy to be embiazoned on your banners; and if imbedded in your hearts and minds it will lead you to greater conquests for the church and citizenship and country. What a glorious sentiment is the one you have subscribed to, the one you have adopted, from the pen of the sweet-spirited and gifted Bishop Simpson: ". e live to make our own church a power in the land while we live to love every other church that exalts our Christ." That broad Christian liberalty lies at the basis of your league work. Keep it there. Believing in our own, devotedly attached to our own, we yet love every other church and religious organization which lifts up and broadens out humanity. Yielding to all the fullest religious liberty, the fullest freedom of conscience; giving to all what we tensciously claim for ourselves-the right to worship God according to the dictates of

What phenomenal growth you have made since your organization in this city on the 15th of Mar, 1889. The wildest dreamer could not have prophesied it. You have eleven thousand chapters of the sculor league, with a membership of 700,000, and 1,400 junior leagues for the little children, who, in their tender years, dedicate themselves to right living and pure life. Every organization of this kind is a mighty force for good. it is an educator. It is a teacher and school, and sauctuary; it is preparation for life's conflicts which await us all, young or eld. It reaches individual life and strengthens it for good. It creates the habit of doing right, and, like any other habli, it grows stronger with years. It teaches that right living is the best living, and that those that live right get the most out of life. It demonstrates that Christian character is helpful, not hurtful, in every averue

their own conscience.

The demand of the times and the need of 116 hour is the young man, securely grounded in honest integrity-the man of pure character. is the highest thing he can have, the best thing any of us can have. The safest companion, the strongest friend. It lasts longer and wears better than anything else. Religion and morality are no longer scoffed at, no longer the badge of weaklings and enthusiasts, but of distinction enforcing respect, even from those who do not believe in the Christian religion. They are the most priceless possessions which any young man can have. They constitute a coin which always passes current, which neither depreciates nor corrodes, which cannot be discredited, and which always is in demand. The young man who possesses these qualities does not have to wait long for employment and when once employed, with industry and ability promotion

The mighty growth of this league will require the clearest heads and the purest hearts if it would meet the expectation it has created in the public mind and keep the splendid pace it has already set. Keep your motto before you; always "look up and lift up" and you cannot fail to im-prove yourselves and bless mankind. "Keep the heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.' I give you, ladies and gentlemen, warm greet-

ing to the State of your birth in behalf of all 'te people. What we have is yours while you remain, and when you go we bid you take with you the best that we have-our hearts and best wishes. [Great applause.] Responses were made by Bishop A. W. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church

South; Dr. A. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, and Bishop James N. Fizzgerald, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. -This closed the afternoon programme. This evening an immense massmeeting

was held, presided over by Bishop Fitzgerald. Bishop Wilson preached a sermon upon the "Harvest of Souls."

Two lows Tragedies. OTTUMWA, Ia., June 29. - Thomas Lloyd, a well-known citizen of Kebs, a suburb of this city, was shot and instantly killed on Tuesday by Amelia Evans, who claimed he had traduced her. The woman was accompanied by her husband, Jenkin Evans, She gave herself up and is now in jail. She admits the shooting.

Charles Wilson, of New London, followed his wife, with whom he has had trouble, a hotel and fired two shots into her body. He then shot himself. Both will probably die. It is claimed Wilson previously tried to kill his wife with an ax at Muscatine.

Charged with Embezzing \$70,000.

Dallas, Tex., June 29 .- United States Marshal Hunt, of this district, has received notice of the arrest of S. J. Welling. jr., cashier of the City National Bank, of Brownwood, on information filed by John Ganson, bank examiner, charging Walling with embezzling from the bank \$70,000.